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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

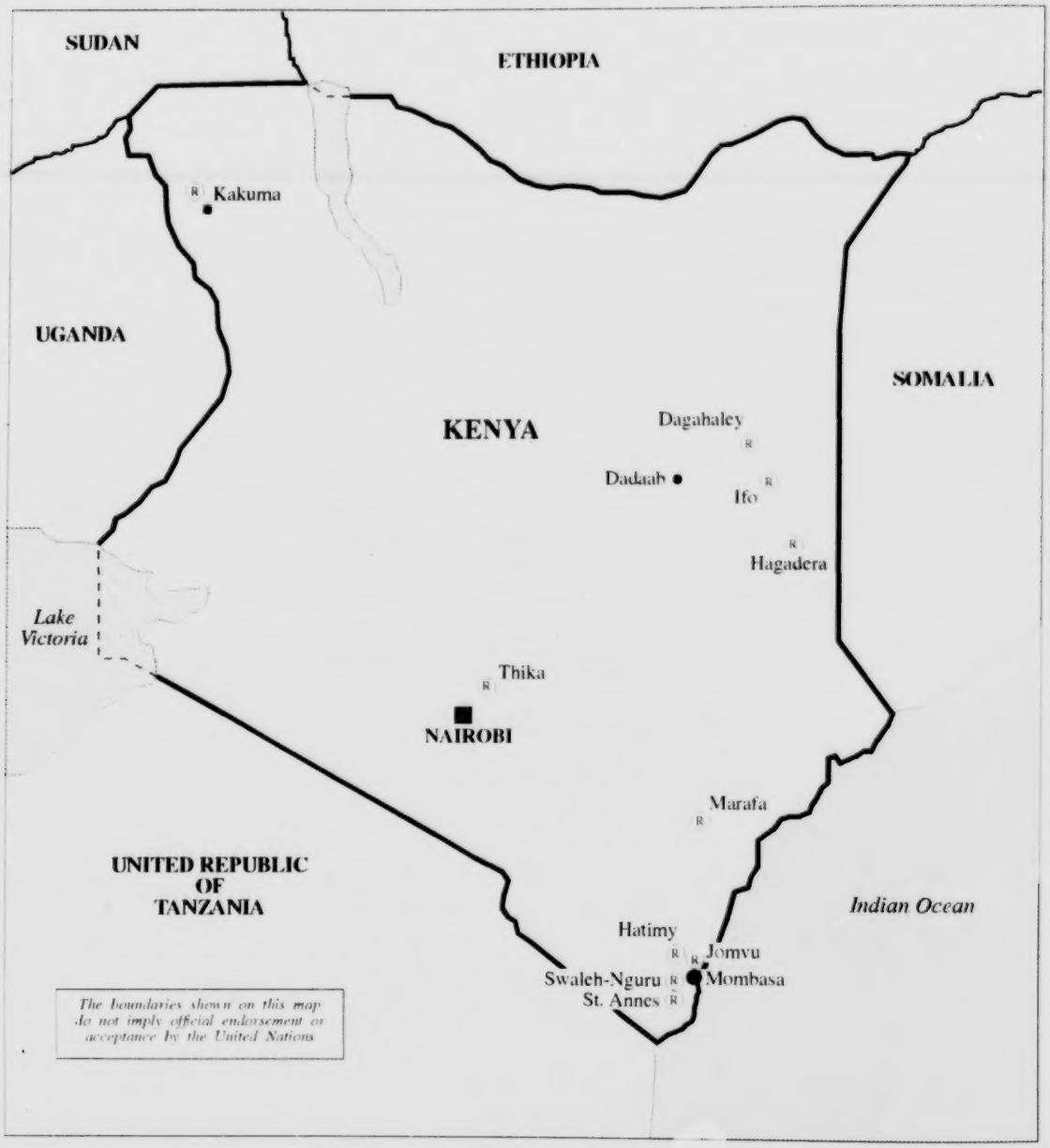
PART I. AFRICA

Section 11 - Kenya

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02291

KENYA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Refugee/Returnee Site/Camp
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I.11 KENYA

1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, there were 232,423 UNHCR-assisted refugees in Kenya. By 31 March 1995, there were 195,094 registered refugees, the majority of whom were Somalis (157,469). The others included Sudanese (29,084), Ethiopians (7,073), Ugandans (944), Zairians (395), Rwandese (83), Burundi (33) and other nationalities (13).

2. The majority of the Somalis are nomads and pastoralists belonging to various clan/sub-clans (e.g. Bantu, Barawas, Bjunis, Hawiye, Mareham, Ogaden). The Sudanese are predominantly from the Dinka and Nuer tribes. The Ethiopians are mainly Oromo nomads from southern Ethiopia. The others include nationals of different countries, for example, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.

3. Almost 60 per cent of the refugees are female. The following is the breakdown of the refugee population:

	Percentage
Children under 5 years of age	19
Children between 5 - 18 years	41
Women over 18 years	24
Men over 18 years	16

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

4. In 1994, there was a marked decline in incoming refugees and a substantial increase in repatriation movements. While only 926 persons were recorded as arrivals in Kenya in 1994, more than 81,520 persons returned to their countries of origin or opted for resettlement. A total of 76,315 returned to their home areas under voluntary repatriation assistance programmes while 5,205 received resettlement assistance to various countries.

5. In view of the ongoing repatriation movements and in a continuous bid to rationalize the assistance programme and maximize its benefits to refugees, registration exercises were conducted successfully in Dadaab and in Kakuma camps in February and December 1994, respectively. The refugee population in Dadaab camps then was established at 85,326, 33 per cent less than the estimated feeding figure of 128,136 before the headcount. Similarly, the results of the Kakuma headcount exercise showed that the actual number of refugees in this camp was 27,825, against the estimated feeding figure of 48,462 before the registration.

6. A combination of repatriation and relocation movements allowed the Branch Office to close and consolidate several camps. Elwak and Banissa camps were closed in February while Mandera camp was closed in March 1994. Liboi, a Dadaab axis camp in Garissa District, was also closed in June 1994. More recently, Utange, the

largest coastal camp, was closed on 10 April 1995. Thika transit camp, which was a holding facility for medical, security and some resettlement cases, was closed on 30 April 1995 following a joint decision between UNHCR and the Government of Kenya. Refugees who were living in these camps before their closure were assisted to return to their places of origin. Those who did not wish to return or could not return to their home areas were relocated to the Dadaab axis camps or to Kakuma camp.

7. Marafa camp, which hosts 31,000 refugees, is scheduled to be closed during the second half of 1995. The Branch Office is currently involved in pre-closure activities, including a mass information campaign to disseminate information on the security situation in the places of origin, mode of repatriation assistance, registration of refugees, and their intended destinations and logistical arrangements. Repatriation and relocation movements will start simultaneously once the rainy season is over. The planned closure of the smaller coastal camps such as Hatimy, Jomvu and Swaleh Nguru, that host minority Somali ethnic groups (Barawanese, Bajunis and Benadirs etc.) suffers from serious constraints: these groups cannot be relocated to the Dadaab axis camps or repatriated without placing their personal security in jeopardy. Therefore, the Branch Office is negotiating with the Government of Kenya for the retention of these coastal camps or the identification of a suitable alternative site in the Coastal Province.

8. The repatriation from border sites in the North-East Province of Kenya to Gedo and lower Juba regions was completed in the first half of 1994. In 1995, an organized voluntary repatriation programme to Lower Juba has been ongoing from Dadaab camps. As of April 1995, 1,102 persons had returned to the Lower Juba region under this programme. UNHCR phased out its presence in Gedo and the lower Juba regions during June and July of 1994. However, it maintained its presence in Mogadishu and Kismayo. With the withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) in March 1995 and subsequent insecurity, all international staff members in Somalia had to be withdrawn temporarily and the quick impact projects (QIPs) -- the main UNHCR reintegration assistance in Somalia -- suspended.

9. In addition to the above movements to Somalia, the Branch Office completed on 4 June 1995 the voluntary repatriation of 1,554 Ethiopians of Somali origin from Dadaab camps to Gode. Repatriation from Kenya to Rwanda and Uganda is also ongoing in 1995. By May 1995, 95 Rwandese and 283 Ugandans had been assisted to return to their countries of origin.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

10. The following are the main objectives for 1996:

- maintain the favourable health and nutritional status of the refugees achieved during the previous years;

- expand the assistance programme in education, skills enhancement/vocational training, community development and

income-generation activities with a focus on beneficiaries from the most vulnerable groups;

- progressively integrate standard environmental activities into the care and maintenance programmes with a view to reducing environmental degradation in the refugee camps caused by the concentration of a large population, and by the collection and consumption of large amounts of wood for fuel and construction; and

- prepare the refugees for voluntary repatriation and continue to plan operationally for organized movements.

(b) Proposed budget for 1996

(i) General Programmes

11. The 1996 budget was formulated based on the following assumptions:

- there will be an estimated 150,000 refugees in need of assistance;

- some form of stability will prevail in certain areas of Somalia throughout 1996 so that a further influx to Kenya from that country will be negligible and ongoing repatriation movements will continue;

- the security situation in the Sudan will not deteriorate any further. Only a low level of influx from Sudan is expected to continue;

- all of the coastal camps, with the exception of Jamvo and Hatimy, will be closed by the end of 1995; and

- reliable population statistics will be maintained by conducting timely headcounts of the refugees in the camps.

12. **Care and maintenance** assistance will continue to be provided to those refugees for whom durable solutions are not yet possible. During 1996, in an endeavour to maintain the general welfare of the refugees, health care services, water, sanitation and community services will continue to receive high priority.

The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised budgets for 1995 and the initial budget for 1996 under the care and maintenance programmes are as follows (in dollars):

Sector	1995 Initial	1995 Revised	1996 Initial
Food	392,679	396,278	353,172
Transport/logistics	3,314,884	3,497,572	2,584,254
Domestic needs	1,704,624	1,888,293	968,767
Water	1,322,400	1,765,365	1,471,290
Sanitation	413,865	826,305	344,543
Health	3,820,354	3,903,039	2,543,705
Shelter	1,268,726	963,465	564,175
Community services	440,574	710,486	529,797
Education	547,525	541,533	531,915
Crop production	30,925	0	0
Forestry	125,730	64,706	45,769
Legal assistance	269,267	252,599	245,505
Agency op. support	3,984,347	4,590,259	3,692,108
Total	17,635,900	19,399,900	13,875,000

13. **Voluntary repatriation**: Voluntary repatriation to individuals and minority groups of various nationalities, e.g. Ethiopians, Rwandese and Ugandans is covered under this programme. Some 2,500 persons of this category will benefit from a repatriation grant that varies according to their country of destination. Transport assistance in the form of air and bus tickets is also provided under this programme.

14. **Local settlement**: It is estimated that some 1,700 individual refugees will receive assistance under this programme. These will all be refugees living in the urban areas and needing assistance in education, counselling and job placement and training. Local settlement opportunities for the vast majority of the refugees in camps in Kenya appear to be limited mainly due to the size of the refugee population in relation to the availability of habitable and arable land and also due to the country's general economic situation.

15. **Resettlement assistance**: It is anticipated that approximately 6,000 persons will benefit from resettlement assistance in 1996, mainly to Australia, Canada and the US. About 30 per cent will consist of persons in the vulnerable categories while the rest will be family reunion cases. An allocation of $ 274,600 is being proposed to cover local transport costs, lodging and costs related to departure formalities.

(ii) **Special Programmes**

16. **The Cross-Border operation**: In 1996, UNHCR will continue to provide voluntary repatriation assistance to Somali refugees residing in Kenya. Repatriation movements will depend largely on security conditions and the political stability inside Somalia. Accordingly, UNHCR will continue its flexible approach to programme implementation. A provision of $ 7,025,500 for the repatriation of 75,000 refugees is proposed, but may have to be revised according to the evolving situation in Somalia.

17. The sectoral breakdown for the revised 1995 and initial 1996 allocation under the Cross-Border Operation is as follows (in dollars):

Sector	1995 Initial	1995 Revised*	1996 Initial**
Transport/logistics	6,638,000	6,922,157	6,011,176
Domestic needs	284,000	638,115	837,696
Water	390,000	390,000	
Sanitation	106,000	106,000	
Health	280,000	300,000	
Shelter	202,000	202,000	
Community services	150,000	150,000	
Education	256,000	256,000	
Crop production	244,000	244,000	
Livestock	166,000	166,000	
Forestry	52,000	52,000	
Income generation	128,000	128,000	
Legal assistance	40,000	59,020	19,020
Agency op. support	718,000	902,608	184,608
Total	9,654,000	10,515,900	7,052,500

Note:

*The total amount under the 1995 revised budget includes $ 1,500,000 allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

** The initial budget for 1996 does not include requirements for the reintegration in Somalia.

(iii) **Other Trust Funds**

18. UNHCR has implemented a separate project designed to provide preventive security measures for women in the various camps in Kenya, as well as counselling, medical assistance and income-generation opportunities to the increasing number of refugees who were victims of rape and were subsequently ostracized as a result . This project is being transferred under General Programmes during the course of 1995.

19. In an effort to minimize the adverse effects of the presence of refugees on the natural surroundings, a programme for the Rational Energy Supply, Conservation, Utilization and Education (RESCUE) in refugee-hosting areas in Kenya was designed and implemented with funding from the Government of Germany. In addition to energy conservation, the project promotes reafforestation by establishing nurseries and encouraging refugees to undertake tree planting exercises.

(c) Implementing partners

20. The Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage is UNHCR's counterpart with whom a bilateral sub-agreement is signed, allowing for direct government implementation of some project activities and for participation in others. These include activities in the health sector and security in the refugee camps.

21. The Branch Office had over 45 implementing partners during 1993/94. In 1995, they were reduced to 23. During 1996, the Branch Office will continue to pursue a lead agency formula whereby one agency assumes overall responsibility for the management of the camp with sectoral inputs from the specialized agencies. This arrangement renders coordination and management of the project less complex, resulting in better programme delivery and cost savings. CARE will remain the lead agency in the Dadaab axis camps while the Lutheran World Federation and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are designated lead agencies in Kakuma and the Coastal camps respectively.

22. A few Islamic agencies continued to feature in the care and maintenance programme in camps in Kenya. In order to better coordinate their activities, the Branch Office has signed Letters of Association with some of them.

23. In accordance with UNHCR-NGO Partnership in Action (PARinAC) recommendations, the Branch Office plans to undertake different types of activities geared towards institutional building, including manpower training and strengthening implementing partners' capacity for effective implementation.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

24. The 1994 expenditure was lower than revised estimates mainly due to reduced activities under the Cross-Border Operation. Funding constraints as well as the lack of operational opportunities in the Somalia situation led to the closure of several outposts in Somalia which were serviced from Kenya through the Cross-Border Operation.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

25. The revised 1995 requirements are higher than initial estimates mainly due to the creation of 22 additional General Service posts undertaking functions previously implemented by an operational partner. Furthermore, the revised 1995

estimates include the cost of the following posts created effective 1 January 1995: a Roving Field Staff Safety Adviser, a Community Services Officer, a Senior Bilingual Secretary and a Procurement Assistant. Six Professional and six General Service posts were also created effective 1 January 1995 to regularize temporary positions previously covered under temporary assistance for the Cross-Border Operation. Increased travel costs are also foreseen for the Regional Telecommunications Officer and Regional Information Systems Officer, who travel frequently within the region in connection with the Rwanda/Burundi operation.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

26. The 1996 requirements are significantly reduced from the revised 1995 estimates. Following the projected closure of the coastal camps, activities of the UNHCR Sub-Office in Mombasa are expected to be reduced beginning in the last quarter of 1995. Consequently, one Professional and eight General Service posts are identified for discontinuation as of 31 December 1995. The duration of the remaining posts in Sub-Office Mombasa (two Professional and six General Service posts) are limited to 30 June 1996, at which time their needs will be evaluated. In Dadaab, one Professional and two General Service posts are identified for discontinuation as of 31 December 1995.

27. The 1996 estimates do not include six Professional and six General Service posts serving the Cross-Border Operation. The possible continuation of these posts into 1996 will be evaluated in the last quarter of 1995 in light of developments in the region.

28. The above-mentioned staffing situation has resulted in a corresponding reduction in non-staff costs in the 1996 initial Programme Delivery and Administrative Support requirements.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN KENYA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
24,022.0	17,635.9	19,399.9	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	13,875.0
1,250.0	1,827.8	2,000.0 c/	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
522.8 a/	428.4	597.1	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	658.0
435.6 b/	256.2	274.6	RESETTLEMENT	274.6
4,358.7	3,530.0	5,612.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	4,752.2
30,589.1	23,678.3	27,884.5	SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	19,559.8
1,336.7	1,136.5	1,689.5	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,579.0
31,925.8	24,814.8	29,574.0	TOTAL (1)	21,138.8
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
41.8	35.3	–	EDUCATION ACCOUNT	–
4,698.8	9,654.0	9,015.9	HORN OF AFRICA / CROSS BORDER	7,052.5
3,197.1	4,471.7	1,237.2	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	666.5
79.4	199.5	546.6	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	237.2
–	–	–	RWANDA/BURUNDI OPERATION	–
274.8	–	486.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	226.9
–	270.0	268.5	OTHER TRUST FUNDS RESCUE	268.5
1,767.3	1,800.0	577.5	Assistance to refugees victims of violence	–
483.0	40.0	373.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
231.9	173.0	225.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II)	160.0
10,774.1	16,643.5	12,730.5	TOTAL (2)	8,611.6
42,699.9	41,458.3	42,304.5	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	29,750.4

a/ of which US$ 20,479 incurred against Other Programmes

b/ of which US$ 233,173 incurred against Other Programmes

c/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation